EW YORK JAERALD.

ARES GURDO / BENNESS, OR R. W. CORRER OF FOLTON AND MASSAU STS

E D BERALD bee conto per cope. If per annual E D BERALD bee conto per cope. If per annual E D BERALD bee conto per cope. If the center of the cope of the form of the cope of Sume XVII AND REWENTS THIS EVENING.

MOWERY TE MATRE, BOWERY .- THE LADY OF LYONS BOADWA F THEATRE, Breadway. Le Songe D'Une T D'ETS TON WOMAN I ADORE MARRIED AND SET-LO-LA M 42 A DE SEVILLA.

WIBLO'S, Brendway.-MARKPPA-LA MAJA DE SKYLLA BURTO? PS TEEATRE, Chambers street.—PARM AND

MATIC MAL. THEATRE, Chatham offect.-Tue State WALLACK'S THEATRE Modway. - Mysterious Rap

WHITE'S THE AE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 15 Bowe - Good FOR NOTHING THE STAR STREET BARRES NEVER WON FAIR LADY FORTY MERICAN MUSEUM. - Afternoon - GENERAL TOM

ELLER'S SALOON, 839 Broadway. - NECROMANCY.

BORANA, 586 Breadway. - Barvand's Panonama or

Broadway - MECHANICA EXHIBITION. BRISTY'S OPERA HOU'S, 472 Broadway. - Ermiorias

GODS MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad CIRCUS, 37 BOWGIS. - EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Monday, January 3, 1853;

The News.

Portunately we have but a modicum of telegraphic and local intelligence this morning, and in consequence are enabled to publish the vast quantity of matien which has flowed in upon us within the ast two days from all sections of the habitable clobe. The recent news from Europe, Asia, and Africa, though not what can be correctly termed mportant, is, nevertheless, exceedingly interesting, and will cause the three days' later advices now with some anxiety. The dearth of news of exciting character concerning political afirs throughout Europe-the apparent quietness of all parties augurs anything else than peaceful Intentions; that is, if we are to judge of what the Sature will be by the past. The calm seems to be

too solemn, too death like, to last. Read the details According to the latest accounts from Marino the revelutionists were still progressing most successfully. In the State of Tamaulipas, Gov. Cardenas and nine members of the Legislature had been made seners and conveyed to Tampico, and the people of the State have declared in favor of the pro-visional government. What is still worse for the ral government, two vessels of war-a steamer and schooner-had joined the revolutionists, thus dealing an irreparable blow to the maritime force the Guif. Matamoras continued to hold out against the insurgents, and the military commandant was preparing to repel any attack that might be made, though it is not probable that he would he menessful. The fact is the Mexicans feel that they have been misruled about long enough, and

e, therefore, determined upon effectually tearing pieces their present system of government. ther they will better their condition, is someat problematical.

by the arrival of the brig Maria, we have re ed late and very interesting intelligence from easil. Buenes Ayres, &c., as will be seen by the etails elsewhere. The election of Dr. Alsini as resident of Buenos Ayres will probably result to advantage of the mercantile classes throughout

world, as it is understood that he is in favor of

a unrestricted commercial system. Urquiza, the d Dietator, is at present quiet, but will not mery to remain so for any great length of time-Dates from Cuba, to the Soul ult , have been regived by the steamer Isabel, at Charleston. There is, of course, no political news from the island, the papers not being allowed to publish anything but vertisements, market reports, and common place regraphs, except by the express permission of the authorities. We are sorry to learn that the smallpox is raging to a frightful degree at Havana. The commercial accounts are rather unsatisfactory. Our special Washington correspondent states that mor Marcoleta, the Minister from Nicaragua, has seen dismissed by President Fillmore. This little re up may lead to more important consequences than is apparent upon the surface. After having been locked up and descrited for two days. Wall

treet will be in a perfect buzz to day. The New York Legislature will convene to mor and, as is usually the case a few days prior to the meeting, we learn that Albany is filled with all ts of politicians some of whom have claims to sent and others friends to advance, but most of want offices for themselves. It is said that e are at least half a dozen applicants for every Gos within the gift of the Legislature, the memdred days, whether they remain in session any onger or not. Governor Seymour, who was inau ted on New Year's day, is busily engaged in aring his message, and from its reported length. is likely that he intends to review everything of nce connected with the interests of the State his party have a majority of forty-two in the assembly, it is not probable that there will be as there was in the two previous sessions, hen parties were somewhat more evenly balanced We give to-day a full report of a fatal collision sh occurred upon the Hew Naven Railroad, on ow Year's morning, near the village of Merrisania. Ming, conductor of the Albany express freight in, was instantly killed, and a freman, named ames Hearne, died in the City Hospital, yesterday ning, from the injuries which he received

The Union (Bain and Morse) wires have not hed through to Boston since Friday, and the East-(House) line has been out of order since Saturnoon. The important announcement of the safe wal of the Pacific was, therefore, made known rough the regular mail to Boston, and we infor at this was also the case on the Philadelphia and imore routes, as the Philadelphia and Baltie papers, published at three or four o'clock on day afternoon, make no mention of the arrival

the Pacific. sontinuation of our annual statistics, we toy publish a list of the sovereigns of the different as of the world. Also, the leading features and siness of the several railroads in New York as mished by the State Engineer. To those who are sterested in our country's rapid strides to other an merely territorial greatness, the latter doyu-at will be read with great satisfaction.

saides the details of the European news, our inpages to-day pontain very interesting letters neord, (N. H ,) and Washington City; Full port of the Coinage at the United States Mint in Statement Relative to the Trade and Comof the New York Canals; the Business at the Locks on the Erie Canals, &c.; Amount of and Prices of Coffee for each month in 1852. mication upon the subject of the Municipal graph; Explanation concerning Governor Rain-the Money for the Sieux Indians, &c.

Risce our last icoue, on Seturday, we mail cleam-te-the Pacific and Franklin arrived in this port. from Europe, with four days' later intelligence than that received by the Canada. The political news is unimportant except the indignation of the Londe Times against the publication of the Cuban correspon Times against the publication of the Cuban correspondence, and the new constitution of Spain; but this dearth of interest in ear public despatches is made up for by our private correspondence, which contains many items pacellarly interesting. Chief among these is the information we have received from Paris of the rendition of an award by Louis Na poleon, in the matter of the celebrated claim made by oer government against that of Portugal, for indempideation for the loss of the American privateer General Armstrong, in 1814, and which award ha been universe to the claim, and in favor of Portugal It will be recellected that during the very early portion of General Taylor's short administration easures were taken to coerce the Portuguese gov ernment into a settlement of all its long-standing diabilities to American citizens. For this purpos special instructions were sent to our mini Lisbon, directing him to require a prompt settle ment of these claims, and two vessels of war were despatched to that port to give efficacy to the demand. The urgency and determination manifested by our administration produced the desired effect. and all claims made upon Portugal by this country were amicably adjusted, with the exception of that made on behalf of Captain Samuel C Reid, of this city, for the value of his brig, the General Armstrong, lost under circumstances which entailed accountability upon the Portuguese government, and

During the last war with Eagland, the General Armstrong was in commission as an American privateer, and was owned and commanded by Captain On the 26th of September, 1814, she was lying at anchor in Fayal, a port of the Azore islands under the Portuguese deminion. Fayal was then a neutral port, and as such the captain of the privateer felt confident in the security of his vessel About sunset of the same day, however, three British vessels of war-the Plantagenet, of 74 guns, the Rota and the Carnation—appeared is the roads, and Captain Reid, suspicious of their designs, endeavored to get his vessel under the guns of the castle About 8 P. M., while engaged in this movement be was attacked by four of the enemy's boats, manned by 120 men; but having been fired upon with severe effect, they returned to their ships. Soon after midnight the attack was renewed by twelve large boats, armed with carronades and swivels, and manned by four hundred men. An obstinate and most sanguinary fight ensued, which resulted in the total defeat and repulse of the attacking party, who lost several of their boats and a hundred and forty men killed and wounded. Next morning the Car nation commenced firing on the privateer, and Captain Reid, seeing that he could no longer defend her against such an overwhelming odds, abandoned her. and she was soon after set on fire by the enemy.

which we will here briefly recapitulate.

Under these circumstances, Capt. Reid made claim for indemnification from the Portuguese government for the loss of his vessel, in consequence of their having permitted the neutrality of the port to be violated. The sum demanded, we believe, was a hundred thousand dollars, for which, of course, England should have been responsible to Portugal. The justice and legality of the claim, however, was denied by the government of the latter country, and the matter had remained up to the present time unarranged. Finally, from the coercive measures adopted by Gen. Taylor, in 1849, the affair was brought to an issue, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, and the Portuguese Minister, agreed, on behalf of their respective governments, to submit the whele matter to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, the then President of France. That personage has since then been made one of the reigning monarchs of Europe. We now learn, by private advices from Paris, that on the eleventh of December, an award was made by Louis Napoleon adverse to the claim of the United States, and in favor of the Portuguese government. The matter was one of deep interest, and the decision of Napoleon the Third will excite attention throughout the

Curious Correspondence about the New York Herald and Billy Bowlegs.

A great many curious and funny things occur a Washington that the public don't dream of. Correspondence of all sorts occurs every session, between Senators and Representatives and heads of departments, that, if published, would enlighten the people as to the way affairs are conducted there. Generally, every man, of all classes of these magnates, considers that he outranks every one else Becretaries feel that a senator or representative is not quite as deferential as he ought to be, and vice versa. Members of Congress take it into their heads that the Secretaries get too large for their nants. Very often they get to writing to each other, intimating these opinions; and after some hard hits, pro and con, they quit by mutual consent, and the correspondence is suppressed. When it is not, it often takes months, and sometimes years, for it to get before the public, unless some "illegitimate" process is adopted. All these dignitaries dread the newspapers, unless they are engaged in puffing their own dear selves -then, indeed, they like them as well as boys love candy. It seems that, to some of these people, the New York HERALD especially is particularly and emphatically a most terrific scarecrow. Impartially publishing, as it does, all the news, independent of all cliques, and not earing a brass button whether any of the would be big bugs are pleased or displeased, and unapproachable to their advances of any kind, and impregnable to every argument but those founded upon a frank, free, honest and full exposition of truth, the dishonest rogue trembles lest it may detect him; the intriguant, lest it unmasks his selfish schemes; the laxy, lest it may expose his negligence; and the weak and inefficient blunderer and charlatan, lest it may make his errors manifest. The Executive functionaries, subordinates, ministers abroad, and members o Congress, all look to the HERALD with auxiety. A w weeks ago we published the letters of Mr. Saunders, late Minister to Spain, in which certain publications in our columns, and as to who was probably the author, &c., were made the subject of grave suggestion and comment, in an efficial des patch from Madrid to the Secretary of State. Simiar instances are to be found in other official doouments. His Excellency Abbot Lawrence recently took it upon himself to comment upon certain articles in the HERALD, in an official manifesto, published as American Plenipo entiary to St. James. It is true, very often such courses are adopted in order to enable the functionaries aforesaid to remind the public they are in the land of the living, but still they show the truth of what we have said above as to the HERALD.

The foregoing remarks have been elicited by the perusal of a pamphlet recently forwarded to us from Florida, containing the message of the Governor of that State to the Legislature, and the accompanying documents. Among these doc uments we find an epistle of Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, to Senator Mallory, o Florida, and a reply to him from the Senator, in which the HERALD is made a topic of discussion. alongside of and mixed up with Billy Bowlegs, swamp lands, &cc.

It seems that on the 2d of March last, Senato: Mallory being tired of waiting, after several weeks delay, for a promised communication from Mr. See retary Stuart, about the Indiane, swamp lands. &c , &c , and the intended course of the governmen with respect to them, addressed him a letter somewhat pointed, though respectful, and complaining descrously that it had not been given before. A copy of this letter was obtained from Senator Mallo ry and published in the HERALD, which was, as it respects Florida, a sagaeious movement. It was precoded by a brief editorial. The publication brought

an energy, favorably, from the flor

in twelve days after he saw the editorial.

The worthy Secretary took the allowance of copy to be furnished the HERALD, by the Senete high dudgeen, and commenced his letter thus:—

Bir—Your ister of the 2d inst. was not received by me
until the leth, about which time a copy of it seems to
have found its way into the heads of the editor of the
New Your Huald, as the leading editorial of that paper
published on the 6th inst. refers to it in the following

published on the 6th inst. refers to it in the following terms:

"Senator Mallery of Florida, has publicly called upon the government to adopt prompt measures for the removal of the Indians from that fixts. It appears that the Secretary of the Interior paid no attention to the representations made to him by the Florida delegation. We give Senator Mallery's letter in another column."

I have no comment to offer on the course you have thought proper to adopt on this subject. Of that, the public, to whom you have thus appealed, must judge. But, as the tendency, if not the object, of your communication is to impute negligence or a wiful disregard of the rights and interests of Florida to this department, I feel constrained to review the facts of the case somewhat at large to show that there is no just ground for such a charge.

He then enters upon a defence of himself from the

imputation of negligence, and says he has not had time before to answer the enquiries, which he then

time before to answer the enquiries, which he then does, as follows:—

And now I must be permitted to state that the result of my investigation shows that there are no rands at the disposal of the department which can be applied to this service, and that the lands which you desired to have surveyed by the official reports in the Land Office, are, in the main, swamp lands, liable to overflow and unit for cultivation. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report, says, "the lands in this neutral ground between the red and green lines, are it is believed, in great part subject to periodical overflows, and therefore unfit for cultivation and liable, consequently, to be claimed by the State of Florida as swamp lands, under the not of September 28th 1850."

By reference to the act of 8th May, 1822, you will find also, that these lands could not be surveyed into tracts for sale and cultivation inasmuch as that law prohibits the running of any other than township lines through lands of that description.

It rust ar, that the facts above recited will be sufficient to show that no just ground exists for imputing to this department any neglect of its duty or want of just regard for the rights and interests of Florida.

It is a matter worth enquiry, how it is that it

It is a matter worth enquiry, how it is that it

takes two months at the Treasury to assertain whether there are certain funds there, or not, applicable to a certain object. The books and ac must be in a wretched condition. We make this observation in passing to the reply of the Florida Senator to the Secretary, which was manifestly written under some excitement, for it is character ised by no inconsiderable degree of acidity and pungency. In the fellowing sentences he rather gets the start of the Secretary, and marches right into the "Interior" as rapidly as old Chippewa marche to the Halls of the Montezumas. He says :-

Sir-On my return to this city, a few days since, I h

Sir-On my return to this city, a few days since. I had the honor to receive your communication of the lith inst., in reply to mine of the 2d inst. Some of its statements and intimations surprised me, and to do justice to my State and myself I am constrained to reply to it promptly and at length

You state that my letter of the 2d inst. was not received until the 14th, "about which time a copy of it seems to have found its way into the hands of the editor of the New York Hearto." As your communication replying to my letter was written on the 18th of March, you must have previously received it, and not on the 14th, as you state. This I presume is an error of the coppist, and "the 14th" was, perhaps, intended to be the 4th; for my letter was in fact depatched to you on that day, and I do not perceive how you could reply on the 18th te a letter which was not received till the following day.

And as to the allusion of the Secretary to the

And as to the allusion of the Becretary to the publication in the NEW YORK HERALD, and to its

publication in the New York Herald, and to its editorial, he tells him:—

In adverting to the publication of my note of the 2d inst. in the New York Herald, you observe: "I have no comment to offer on the sourse you have thought proper to adopt on this subject. Of this, the public, to whom you have thus appealed, must judge." I am happy to say to you that differing with you, as I have heretofore stated, upon some points, and regretting that you have neither adopted the course suggested by the Florida clegation, nor acquainted it with your own views with regard to the Indians, your abstensing from comment upon the publication of my note meets my cordial approval and that I regard it as the swidence of a just appreciation of our relative positions and duties.

We can imagine that the Secretary, when he read this dignified but cutting rebake, felt as if he wa undergoing the operation of a cold shower bath After he got over the shock, we hope the remedy was as invigorating as it usually is. Secretaries senators, and representatives, and ministers abroad, should learn that the independent press of this country is the organ of the people. Its legitimate duty s not to flatter their servants and minister t the pride and vanity and self consequence, ad nameum, or slur over and apologise for their imbecility or neglect. It is the solemn duty of the press to enforce and aid in the correction of the follies, or worse acts, and of the remissness and lasi ness of those who are fed and clothed at the public expense in return for services they are expected to render, and supposed to render. A great deal of laziness and neglect needs to be corrected in the halls of Congress and in the departments The suggestion is made, that if those and heads of departments on business are negleeted, whilst those who receive them are frolick ing and idling away their time, often in bad company, or are engaged in shuffling intrigues for office or schemes of public plunder for private gain, will have their letters published in the public press, the business will be attended to. The course is a wise and benedicial one. In this instance it brought an answer in twelve days, though it is in terms rather deflective. The Secretary was manifestly in an illhumor with Senator Mallory, and so hits at his State and constituents by a significant italicized allusion to the Seminole war, and "fat jobs to contractors" in it, and soforth. This provoked the Senator, and produced the following unmistakable retort. It is not only a "hit direct," but a "hit

palpable" and a "hit unequivocal":—

I do not perceive the prepriety, relevancy, or pertinency of your italicised reference to "fat jobs for contractors" being meither a federal officer nor a contractor—the usual parties to such jobs. If the federal officers were connected in such jobs with persons out of the State, its people, in common with those of other States, were injured and not benefited thereby. But if this be designed as an intimation that the citizens of Florida were the recipients or beneficiaries of these fat jobs, or that they at large resped aught but devastated homesteads and immeasurable racrifices from that ignobic contest, it is simply a bold and unjustificate slouder upon the State and its people. I doubt if it can be shown that there were twenty citizens of Florida who made a thousand dellars each by the fat jobs of the war. I trust, therefore, that you will agree with me that these jobs were attributable rather to that proclivity semetimes entibited by federal officers charged with the custody of the public money, to expend it without the shadow of legitimate authority, than to any transactions of the people of Florida.

The allusion to the Galphins in this retort is net early rather too abrupt—nay, it is cruel, and we palpable" and a "hit unequivocal":-

only rather too abrupt-nay, it is cruel, and we cannot excuse the worthy Senator for such unnecessary barbarity. In reply to the Secretary's excusfor not surveying the Indian reserve, which is quoted above, Senator Mallory gets the decided advantage

in this way. He says:—
Our proposition was to survey the Indian district, beginning with the Reserve You decline to do so, and state that these lands are, in the main, swamp lands, unfit for cultivation.
But if they are swamp lands, an additional reason for their survey, by township lines, a prescribed by law.

their survey, by township lines, a prescribed by law, exists, in order that the State may not be deprived of the benefit of them by the neglect of government to enforce the treaty stipulations for removal of the Indians. By the act of Congress approved 28th September, 1850, the overflowed and awamp lands until for cultivation were vested in the State from the passage of the act, and I would ask with what propriety can the government assign

Among the documents contained in the Flerida pamphlet sent us, are several curious papers, of a character analagous to the above. The Florida people appear to have a propensity to write curious, and sour, and pungent things, whenever they have

occasion, and sometimes when they have not. On the whole, reading this correspondence has fortified our opinion, often heretofore expressed, that one of the best remedies against laziness rascality, and bumbug and intrigue at Washington, in the departments, would be to have published daily a register of all the letters and papers sent to them, where dated, who from, who to, a general reference to subject matter, and the disposition made of the letters. Congress should order it done forthwith. It would aid to support the rick etty newspapers at the seat of government that so much need it, and such register would daily occupy not exceeding three columns of what is so usually filled with flummery, or fustian, or puffs of nobodies, or dull notices of duller books, or estays, fifty years behind the age, sgainst progress and the like. And, besides, Congress should make it the duty of the departments to furnish, for reasonable copying feer, copies of all public papers or letters sked for by any independent paper, as soon at it was placed on file. There should be no secrets, no concealments, no cleaking and covering up and mothering of knavery or imbedility, and their excuses and apologies. Trach, of course, all sensible editors will not publish. Puffs thus manufactured would be rejected by all but the parasite and partisan presses. The people would then learn the truth They could not be deceived by falsehood. Neglect, inattention, and inanity, would prevented, to some extent, more than heretofore. The lazy would be made to bestir themselves, the corrupt made to be more cautious, and the hones would become confident. The great conservative and preservative power of this free country is the independent press

Progress of the Republic.

The advent of a new year forms a suitable cook sion for a few remarks on the progress of the Unite States, from the dawn of our existence as Europea colonies, to the present time, when, by genera consent, we occupy the first rank among the nations

The year 1607 is the remarkable era of the arriva of the first permanent English colony on the Vir ginia coast. James the First then occupied th British throne. Several persons of consequence in the English nation undertook the arduous task of planting the southern colony. During the civil wars which followed the reign of James, the adherents of the Stuarts, or the royalists, were called Cavaliers. By them was Virginia settled In December, 1620, another class of Englishmen, being Puritans, or dissenters from the Church of England and republicans in principle, landed at Plymouth and commenced the settlement of New England.

These two colonies, it is well known, are the germ of the Anglo American nation, now called the United States. The settlements of the Dutch, Swedes, and Germans in New York, and New Jersey. are only episodes in the grand national dramas

The colonial writers furnish a graphic view of the progress of the colonies in their infancy, and their gradual approach towards independence. Johnson in his " Wonder working Providence," says that in the period of afteen years, up to 1649, there had been brought to Massachusetts 21,200 passengers more than, it is said, either went to other colonie or returned to Europe. The population of the colony of Massachusetts, in 1629, was estimated at only 506; in 1637, at 7,912; and in 1639, at 8 592 The population of the Plymouth colony in 1624 was estimated at 180; in 1633, at 396; in 1637, at 549 ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE NEW

ENGLAND COLONIES.
 In Massachusetts
 16026

 De Plymouth
 2 941

 De Connecticut
 3 188

 De Rhode Island
 1,959
 23.361 68 416

The colenization of New York commenced about the same time with New England, under the aus pices of a Dutch commercial company-afterward under the patronage of the government of Holland The population progressed but slowly. In 1698 the census of the colony showed a population of 15,897 whites and 2,170 negroes. Total 18,067. Of New Jersey-we find no early records with regard to the population of that colony. In 1738 it contained (3,588 whites and 3,981 slaves. Total, 47,369.

In 1684 the colony of Pennsylvania, includin the territory now comprising the State of Delaware, was divided into twenty-two townships, containing seven thousand inhabitants, of whom 2,500 resided in Philadelphia. The num ber of emigrants to the colony that arrived during the year ending in December, 1729 was 6,208. The population was greatly increased from emigration, from 1684 to 1776 - as is shown by the number of inhabitants in the latter year having reached above 300,000.

The first colony settled in Maryland in 1634, con sisting of about 200 Roman Catholics, principally Englishmen. In 1665 the number of inhabitants i the colony was about 16,000. The taxable inhab itants in 1734 were about 36,000; and the whole population in 1755 was 153,564,—consisting of \$5, 319 free white males; 49,908 free white females: 1,981 white convicts; and 46,356 mulattoes and negroes.

The progress of population in Virginia was as follows: in 1618, 600; in 1623, 2,500; in 1649, 20,000 in 1660, 30,000; in 1671, 38,000 whites, and 2,000 negroes; in 1681, 14,000 taxable inhabitants; and in 1703, 25,023 taxables.

Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia in 1671. whom 2,000 were slaves, and 6,000 were white indentured servants. The Governor states that the importation of slaves did not exceed two or three cargoes in seven years; but the emigration of ser vants to the colony he estimated at 1 500 annually the most of whom were English, a few Scotch, and fewer Irish.

North Carolina, in 1754, had an enrolled militia of 15,400, indicating a white population of about 80,000. The following are given as the estimates of the population of South Carolina. In 1700, whiter 5.500; in 1723, whites, 14.000, negroes, 15,000; in 1765, whites, 40,000, negroes, 90,000.

Georgia, the last settled of the original thirteen colonies, commenced its career by the arrival of James Oglethrope, with 116 English settlers, in 1733, on the Savannah river. In 1750, the pepula tion of the colony was estimated at 10,000 Pitkin estimates the population of the thirteen co

lonies in 1749 at 981,000. In 1700, the population of the colonies, as estimated by Seaman, in his "Progress of Nations," was 320,000, including 32 000 laves. The same author estimates the total population in 1775 at 2,640,000, of whom 500,000 were slaves and free colored persons.

The first census of the United States showed a total poulation of 3,929,827, of whom 697,897 word slaves, and 50,406 free negross.

With the immense emigration to the United States the greater part of the time since 1790, the white population has doubled in about twenty three years. The seventh census of the United S.ates, taken in 1850, gives the following aggregates :-

 White population
 19 668,736

 Free colored population
 419 173

 Blaves
 3 179,589
 Total.....23,267,499

The details of the census, in addition to the returns of population, furnish a variety of interesting facts relative to the resources of the country and the magnitude of the results of the industrial pursuits of a great people, emanating from many distinct races, but, on the soil of this vast continent, forming one great brotherhood as a nation. The Anglo-Saxon, as it is called, forme the predominating element in our population; but the Celtic and German elements also form valuable features in the developement of our resources, and in our onward murch to unparalleled greatness. The new year which this day opens upon us, suggests many reflections relative to the future g ories of America. An era of uninterrupted prosperity, with the smiles and benediction of a kind Providence,

In the language of Daniel Webster, "We would leave for the consideration of those who shall occupy our places a century hence, some proof that we hold the blessings transmitted from our fathers in just estimation; some proof of our attachment to the cause of good government and of civil and reli gious liberty; some proof of a sincere and ardent desire to promote every thing which may enlarge the understandings and improve the hearts of men

seems to be our favored prospect, and it remains to

be seen whether the American people will continue

to improve wisely the vast advantages and goodly

beritage which have fallen into their hands.

FAUL JULIUS.—We learn that Paul Julies has not an engagement of two years with Madame Sontag, as stated by several of the papers. His engagement, we have been told, expires on the 10th inst., when he proposes to make a tour South, and to give concerts in the principal cities and Havana.

JUDICIAL ELECTION —An election will take placto day in the southern judicial district of Georgia for Judge of the Superior Court.

ACCURACY OF THE NEW YORK HEMALD -Mr. Sturtovant, the whig Alderman of the Third ward, published a card, on Priday last, in the Commercial Advertiser, correcting their report, and denying that, in the remarks he made in the Board of Aldermen en the occasion referred to, (the debate on the Breadway Railread, on Wednesday.) he said that the Mayor hadn't a roul of his own, or that "he can scarcely call his soul his own," or anything

The Advertiser publishes the card with great pleasure, and vindicates itself by the rather tarly acknowledgment that they were indebted to the NEW YORE HERALD for the report, which was "very

full, and, to all appearance, very faithful."

Our space would not allow us, among the important matters which we usually publish on the conclusion of the year, to notice this before; but in the columns of the Times, the following day, Saturday, an article appeared, in which were quoted their own report and ours, showing conclusively that ours was rather more full, and "very faithful" It may also be well to remark that Alderman Peck, on Thursday night, alluded to the expressions, quoting the HBRALD, and Alderman Sturtevant did not then venture a denial in the presence of his peers, in the recollection of the majority of whom the words used in his speech were fresh and sivid, though he did so the next day in print.

Even if we had not the strong correboration before us in the columns of the whig organ, we could assure our contemporary-the Advertiser-that such reliance may be placed at all times in the repor:s in the HERALD, that when in future they appropriate them, they need not, upon the first signal, be ready to swallow their words.

GOV RAMSBY AND THE SIGUX INDIANS -We pre sent to our readers in our issue of to-day a singular statement, copied from the Minnesota Democrat, in relation to Governor Ramsey's monetary transactions with the Indians Of course we cannot, having only one side of the question before us, presume to judge of the correctness of these allegations, or offer any opinion upon the subject. We think it, however, our duty to offer it to the public, in order to give the Governer, and those connected with these negotiations, an opportunity to refute the charges.

January Term of the Law Courts.

This being the first Monday of the month, the Januar term of the law courts will be commenced. Many of the cases before referred to still remain on the calendars and amongst those to be argued at the Special Term of the Superior Court, is the suit of James Gordon Bennett, Esq., against the American Art Union, for the distribu f the money and effects of the institution. In the United States Court the two cases of steamboat disaste -the Reindeer and the Henry Clay-will be tried some time this month. The calendars of the other courts pre sent the ordinary class of business, and as the newly takes his seat on the bench this month, an additiona eranch of Special Term can be held simultaneously with the Circuit and the Chambers The new County Olerk comes inte office to-day, and the various depart ments under his control will, no doubt, present new faces to the frequenters of the courts.

THE THEATRES -The manager of the Broadway thes ire, always desirous that every thing produced at his es tablishment, should be done in the most perfect manner deems it necessary to devote this day to the rehearen the new opera in consequence of which it will not be stituted and will be presented to the public, at the old prices. At the Bowery, Bulwer's excellent play of the Lady of Lyons," and the drama called the " Writing on the Wall." are the selections for this evening. Nible egain announces the grand spectacle of "Mazeppa," which for splendor has never been surpa sed in this city. Burton finding that the eccentric drama called "Paris and London," is every night drawing crowded houses, an nounces its repetition this evening, with the new piece of "New Year's in New England." At the National theatre a new drama called the "Sicilian Bride." will be produced as also the new pantomime of the "Mystic Lity. Wallack, whose selections are always capital, present Morton's beautiful comedy of "Speed the Plough," and he new piece called "Mysterious Rappings" At White Varieties an excellent bill of entertainment is offered The Museum, which is visited daily by hundreds, to see Tom Thumb, the Sea Tigress, and the Happy Family, in no less stirective in the character of its amusements. At the Circus, Christy's Opera House, and Wood's Minstrels, the usual entertainments will be given. The panorama of the Holy Land will be exhibited at Georama. Hall, and Robert Heller will display his wonderful feats of necromancy in the Chinese Buildings.

Donetti's troupe of acting animals were to commence their performances at New Orleans, on the 25d of De

Miss Kimberly commenced an engagement at Buffalo,

Mr M. B. Coombe received a substantial benefit at Cinnatti, on the 24th ult. The house was crowded and Mr. Coombe is represented as having sustained the character. Claude Melnotte, to the entire satisfaction of the audi-

PRESENTATION OF A SERVICE OF PLATE TO CAPTAIN O. R. MUMPORD.-The Atlantic, New York, Astor. Sun. and Mercantile Insurance companies, who were all inte in the ship Tornado, Capt. O. R. Mumford which lately arrived from San Francisco, after a most tempestuous passage, have presented Capt. M. with a service of plate as a testimonial of their appreciation of his skill, energy and perseverance in bringing his ship safely into port, when most shipmasters would, in all probability have sought the nearest port to repair. The vessel was struck whiriwind in the Pacific, which broke the bowsprit off at the knightheads, carried away her foremast by the deck, and seriously injured her rigging and sails; but, in spite of this mishap, and with both mates unfit for duty and an enfeebled crew, Capt. M. succeeded in bringing his vessel into port in 53 days after the disaster-a dis tance of 8,000 miles. The following is the inscription on

the plate:—
"Presented to Captain O. R. Mumford, by the Atlantic, New York, Astor, Sun, and Mercantile Mutual Insurance Companies, underwriters on the ship Tornado, which was dismasted in a whirwind in the Pacific Ocean, on the 11th day of September, 1882, as a testimonial of their approbation of his seamanship, energy, perseverance ank will in partially repairing the damages at eas, and successfully navigating his ship, under jury masts, in her crippled state, a distance of about eight thousand miles, to New York, her port of destination."
CLIPPER SHIP RATLER—This new vessel, of 1,120 tons-lying at the 13 East river, is a very handful produces.

lying at pier 13 East river, is a very beautiful specimes of Yankee architecture, being built by Mr. George Themas, of Rockland, Me., for Mr. William Whitlock Fr., of this city. She has been freighted with a full Gr., of this city. She has been freighted with a full cargo for San Francisco and will sail the early part of this week Captain Richard Brown, of Marbiehead. Me., takes the command. He is a well known sea captain, and every way capable of the charge. This ship is not intended to carry many passengers, freight being the principal object. Her cost was about \$80,000. Her admirers anticipate for her a very quick passage.

ABRIVAL OF THE CLIFFER NIGHTINGALE AT LONDON.—

The Boston clipper ship Nightingale, Captain Fiske, from Shanghae July 31, which was incorrectly reported as baving arrived at Deal Nov. 18, entered the St. Katha rine's docks, at London, on the 11th December, having

been 133 days on the passage.

REMOVAL OF ROCKS IN NEW HAVEN HARBOR—Mons Maillefert has lately concluded a contract with government for the removal of what is called the Middle Rock meet for the removal of what is called the Middle Rock, situated about one mile southeast of the lighthouse, and in the direct track of vessels going into and out of our harber. It is alrogether the most dangerous shoat in the bay. It is twenty reven yards long, fifteen yards wide, and ten feet from the surface at mean low water. The removal of this rock is of the greatest importance to the city, and the prempt action of the general government in the matter will meet with deserved appreciation from our mer chants — New Haren Journal.

chants — New Haven Journal.

LAUNCHIED—At Bucksport, 9th ult., by Mr. Benjamin Sweet a fine brig of 240 tons, called the E. P. Eilsott, owned by Messrs. J. B. Folsom, H. Darling and others, to be commanded by Capt. Ivory Grant.

LAUNCHIED—At Sullivan, December 37, from the yard of Messrs Ingails & Shepard, a hermaphrodite brig of 284 tons, called the Meteor, built of the best materials, of superior model and finish, copper fastened, &c. owned by the builders, partly in Boston, and by Captain Jacob Anderson, who will command her.

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon A N. Skinner, New Have, Hon L. N. Bozy, St. Lonis, James Robinson, United States mail agent, Hon. N. Richardson, Boston: C. Durand, Connecticut; John H. Bartlette, Louisville; Colonel David Looney, Memphis. Tennessee, James Wardsworth, Buffalo; Capt. David Wood, Mass. E. Kinney, Virginis, J. Q. Adams, Baitimore.

His Excellency Thomas H. Seymour, Governor of Connecticut, with his staff, arrived in town on Saturday night, (and put up at the Union Place Hotel) on his return from Albary, where he had been to attend the in auguration of Governor Seymour of New York, Vesterday, in company with his friend, the Hon. John Wheeler, member of Congress elect, he attended Grace Church, and to morrow he will return to Connecticut.

Hon Sam Houston, Senator from Texas, arrived in Washington on the 31st uit.

THE EXTRADITION CASE —The Kaine extradition case will be argued to day before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

Disarraces Convigoration—Distriction of this Juniar Academy by Price.—The large and beautiful of Soc in Jordeman street, known as the Female Academy was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning in together with the school library, furniture and other or tents. The building was erected about ten years sine by an association incorporated by the Legislature It we mainly of brick and four stories in height, with any room to accommodate over six hundred scholars. If fire broke out about six o'clock in the morning, origins tents. The building was erected about ten years since, by an association incorporated by the Legislature It was mainly of brick and four stories in height, with ample room to accommodate over six hundred scholars. The fire broke out about six o'clock in the morning, eriginating from the furnace in the basement, which had been imposed the surface of the property of the continue since the building was put up and had grown defective. The janitor, Mr. Whitam Mathews occupied the apartment immediately over the furnace, and had breely time to make his escape, not being able to save anything. A dense fog prevailing at the time prevented its discovery before the fiames had envaloped nearly the entireast and of the building, and by the time the fire department had commenced operations its total destruction was evident, and the efforts of the firemen were mainly discorted in awing the neighboring buildings the house of the principal. Mr. Alonzo Crittenden being in the most innuinent danger—by the united eartions of the firemen were mainly discorted in awing the neighboring buildings the house of the principal. Mr. Alonzo Crittenden being in the most innuinent danger—by the united eartions of the firemen were mainly discorted in awing the house was saved from destruction. the latter, under the direction of the scholar with buckets on the inside and rear, while the fire department played on in front from the street. About one hundred young ladies, attending the scademy, were in the principal's house at the time the fire broke out, and the greatest consternation prevailed among them. Fortunately no one was injured. The number of pupils, previous to the deatruction of the candemic edifice, was 580. The losse sustained by the ladies were very small consisting mainly of books used in the institution. The loss snataned by Messrs. Crittendes and Mathewa may reach \$1,000 combined—probablymore. The building was valued at \$26 000, the library at \$1,500 and the formitture at \$5 000, used in the property of the cone. Johnson propriet

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

in their power.

OBSERVANCE OF NEW YEAR'S DAY IN BRECKLYN.—The advent of the new year notwithstanding the unfavorable-state of the weather—rain falling at intervals the greater portion of the day—was, as usual, observed with much sold. The streets were throughed with those who seemed determined to make the most of this great holiday. Care recorded for the while to have fled, and joy and interity reigned supreme Business was entirely supdetermined to make the most of this great holiday. Care seemed for the while to have fled, and joy art inherity reigned supreme. Business was entirely suspended, except in the taverns which from the temptation of free hunch done a good business. The pleasing custom of making calls was generally albered to and; great competition existed between the young lather as to which should have the levent has possible as to which should have the levent appears to be getting into disrepute, particularly among tae wealthy, coase-quently the number of the devotees of Bacchus was greatly diminished although quite a number of men, as well as some beardless boys, seemed to have taken advantage of the occasion to do him homage, and werequite neisy in his praise in the early part of the evening. The incoming and outgoing stayors. Messrs, Brush and, Lambert, had the "latch string" out at the Oity Hall, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. The table was spread according to temperance and Grahamire principles, and in she strictest economy, care being taken that no excess should be committed citier in eating or drisking. The new Mayor, Mr. Lambert, gave signs of his recent illness. He presents a haggard appearance, showing it to have been severe He is now, however, recevered, and will be able to assume his position as head of the city government.

January 1, being the anniversary of the Circumcision.

and will be able to assist in proceedings of the Circumstision.

January 1, being the anniversary of the Circumstision, was observed by the Catholics, masses being said at intervals, during the forenoon. Services were held also but the different Episcopal churches.

the different Episcopal churches.

Serious Consequences or an Assault.—William Inglies foreman of engine No 18, was run over by engine No 18, in Court street, on Saturday morning, on returning from the fire, whereby he sustained a compound fracture of the right arm and was otherwise badly hurt. It is alleged that a man buned Charles Dean, belonging to No. 18, knocked Inglies over, for some reason, which was the cause of the consequences that followed. Dean was arrested by Capt. Kirby, of the Third district police, and has been held in \$500 ball to answer.

Suppose District Named.—A man calling himself Charles Miller, was arrested by officer McGarry, of the Second district police, on Saturday might, on the charge of picking the pocket of Mary Gallagier, while creating the Catherine ferry. He was locked up for examination.

Peliceman Dancehously Injured—On Friday night, a riot occurred in Fulton street, in front or a porter house kept by a German, named Schwartz, and in attempting to quell the disturbance, officer Harekin, of the First district police, was felled to the payement with a house kept by a German, named Schwartz, and in at-tempting to quell the disturbance, officer laterkin, of the-First district police, was felled to the pavement with a-brick, whereby he austained a fracture of the shell. He-was taken into the house by Mr Schwartz, whence he was carried to his residence. He remained insensible until the following day. It is feared that the result will be-fatal. A number of persons have been arrested; but the one who committed the assault cannot be identified by the injured man.

TRIAL AND DEATH OF DR J. G. BYRD.—The trials of Dr. Byrd of Newton Ga. for the killing of Newton C. Jones, resulted in a verdict of voluntary manslaughter. The Court teek a recess to allow time to prepare a motion for a new trial. Dr Byrd went to the jail accompanied by Dr. Blappey, to whom he remarked—"This will be the last time I shall go down these steps." Within a few minutes he was dead. A note was found in the jail written by Dr. Byrd to his parents, after conviction, in which he declared his innocemos—that he killed Jones only to save his own life. We learned from the innates of the jail that when Dr Byrd came in last, he sat down to the table and wrote the note to which we have referred, teek off his coat and hoots to which we have referred, teek off his coat and hoots, toured come liquid which to the table and wrote the note to which we have referred; took off his cost and hoots, poured some liquid, which proved to be prussic acid, from a phial, into a numbler, added a little water, drank it, lay down on the bed, and in a few moments the spirit had departed. The Albany Patriot, which gives this account, adds that his parents took the body with them to Augusta, and that they are most respectable and worthy people. It thinks that Dr. Byrd, in killing Mr. Jones, acted under the belief that his own life depended upon the act. He was thirty three years old — Charleston Standard, Dec. 29.

Foreign Consults.—The President has recognizeds C. H. H. Papendick as Consul of Hanover, for the States of Illinois, Iona, Michigan Indiana. Wisconsin and the territory of Minnesota; Eusebio J. Gomer, as Consul of the republic of Costa Rica at Key West, Florida, and also, as Consul of the republic of Gustamalo at the same place.

SUPPLINE COURT.—Special Term.—1 to 15. CIRCUIT COURT.—1 to 15. COMMON PLEAS.—A new calendar not yet made out. SUPPLINE COURT.—(Two Branches).—1 to 35, 87, 38:

Strenion Court.— (Two Branches).—1 to 35, 57, 38, 39, 40.

Wolfe's Schledam Aromatic Schappe is the name given to acelebrated and most worthy article that has lately been imported in this country, for the sure of the ravel gout, theumatism and obstructions in the bladder and hidney. It should be it the hands of every traveller, as it cure all the paintiu infects which they are often subject to by drinking water which contains decomposed vegetically the strength of the sure of the sure of the sure of the country often produce great pain in the stomech and bladder of travellers not accustomed to it, as every traveller, knows by experience. An antidote is new brought forth by Mr. Wolfe, which we hall with pleasures as "oure all' for the most pa'nful d'seaves man is subject to—those named above. Every family should have a bostle of it, for they are often ashled to the diseases which it infallely cures. Personally acquainted with Mr. Wolfe, and knew him when tortune smiled upon us, and we were travelling in Holland. He has a large and extensive manufactory as Scheidam. In Holland, where his mericines are made and imported from them of the country. This we can safely recommend to curfriends as being pure—knowing Mr. Wolfe to be a gentlangure in the country. This we can safely recommend to curfriends as being pure—knowing Mr. Wolfe to be a gentlandle draggist in the United Sites, and at all offer and Wolfe's Schledam Aromatic Schapps is the

The Brilliant Success of Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifer is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Both same admit in a vine. It as plication is as surely followed by a more vigorous and luximous growth of hair, as the gray dawn by the root source Manuscrayed and sout by GRISTADORO, 6 Autor House.